OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF HONOLULU 881. There shall be a fire department for the city of Honolulu, which shall consist of a chief en-place, two assistant engineers, four fire wardens, and as many freeze as may be approved by the representatives of the de-partment, chosen according to its by-laws. All members of the fire department shall, during the term of their service as such, be exempt from all personal taxes.

Sec. 332. The Chief Engineer and the two Assist-at Engineers, shall be elected annually, on the first anday of June, by the certificate members of the fire depart-

annually by the representatives of the department. Sec. 334. The elections provided for in the two last receding sections, shall be conducted in such man-r as the by-laws of the department shall prescribe.

Sec. 335. The Chief Engineer shall, in all cases of fire, bave the sole and absolute control and command over all the members of the fire department; and it shall be his duty to cause the several fire engines to be located in the most advantageous situations, and duly worked for the effectual extinguishing of fires. He may grant the custody and use of the fire engines, fire buckets, and other fire apparatus belonging to government, to such firemen as he may deem proper, and assume the control of them at his pleasure; and he shall, as often at once in three months, examine into the condition of the fire engines, engine houses, fire buckets, and other fire apparatus, and apport the condition of the same to the Minister of the Interior, together with the names of all the certificate members of the department. When any of the said fire engines, or other Sec. 335. The Chief Engineer shall, in all cases of

Sec. 336. In case the Chief Engineer shall be abent from a fire, the First Assistant shall asssume a daties; and in case the Chief Engineer and First Assistant and both be absent, their duties shall devolve upon the Second

Sec. 337. The fire wardens shall divide the city polulu into four districts, and report the aries to the Chief Engineer, and shall appoint one of their re to each district, for the purpose of making the visita-ni examinations provided for in the next section, who seep a record of the names of the occupants of the houses, re buildings where they shall observe any violations of the

c. 338. It shall be the duty of the fire wardens twice in every year, and as much oftener as they may think proper, to examine the dwelling houses and other buildings in their respective districts for the purpose of ascertaining any violations of this law, and also to examine the fire places, hearths, abirer-the fire places, chimneys, stores and stove-pipes, in their respective and upon finding any of them defective or dangerous either of them, shall direct the owner, or occupant, by twenty-five dollars, for the benefit of the fire de and for every day of the time allotted for such alter , removal, or amendment, the party so offending shall for-and pay the further sum of ten dollars, and the fire warden

ec. 339. It shall be the duty of each and every are warden to prosecute all persons guilty of a viola-tion of any of the provisions of this law, before the Police Court of Honolulu, and they shall pay over all fines collected, to the resourer of the are department, defucting twenty per cent of such fines for their respective services. Sec. 340. The firemen shall be divided into com

s, to consist of such number as shall, from time Lach of said companies may choose out of their own number a break of said companies may choose out of their own number a breman, assistant foreman, a secretary and treasurer, in such manner, and at such times as they shall think proper.

Sec. 341. It shall be the duty of said firemen ever any fire shall break out in the city, to rediately to said fire with their respective engines, hose hooks, ladders, and other apparatus, and there to manage such fire engines, and other fire implements, heir skill and power, as the Chief Engineer may direct, shall not remove therefrom without permission of the

342. For the more effectual perfecting of the fremen in their duties, they shall once in every month fraw out their several eugines. In order to wash and cleanse be same, and to exercise the firemen; and if any fireman hall neglect said duty, he shall forfeit and pay such penalty as

Sec. 343. If any fireman shall neglect to attend re, or leave his engine, or other apparatus, e at any fire, without permission, or shall neglect to do his ron such occasions, without reasonable excuse, he shall for y such default, pay such penalty as the majority of his pany shall fix; and may, by a vote of the majority of his

. 344. The representatives of the department shall have authority, whenever a company has, for six months, so few members as to render it inefficient, to dis-band the same, and assign the members thereof, with their con-sent, to any other company, or companies, provided the same is done with the assent of the company or companies, to which

Sec. 345. It shall be the duty of such members of he city police as are not on duty, at the time of any repair immediately on the alarm of fire, with their of office, to the place where such fire may be, to prepersons, or others not actually employed in extinguishing the fire, and also, upon request, to arrest and detain in custody all persons refusing to obey the orders of the Chief Engineer, or either of his assistants. Every police officer who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten deliars for each offense.

Sec. 346. All policemen of Honolulu on duty at the time of an alarm of fire, are required to remain the places where they have been stationed, and to give the arm of fire, until the community are aroused, and should any ship policeman leave his station without the order of his Chief, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for each offense.

Sec. 347. No person shall, unless by permission of the Chief Engineer, kindle any fire, or furnish the materials for any fire, nor in any way authorize any fire to be made in any street, road, lane, market place, or other highway, or on any pier or wharf in the city (except for the purpose of boiling tax, which fire shall not be more than ten feet from the end of the pier or wharf) under the penalty of five dollars for

Sec. 348. Every building occupied as a dwellinghose of business, shall be furnished with at least two fire buckm, which shall be kept in a conspicuous place, and upon
which shall be kept in a conspicuous place, and upon
which the name of the owner shall be painted, and all occuants of buildings not so furnished shall be liable to a fine not

349. Any person giving a false alarm of fire Sec. 350. All male residents of Honolulu, going to

fire, are required to obey the orders of the Chief cineer, and Assistant Engineers, under a penalty of five lars for each offense. Sec. 351. Any person cutting, or in any way inally injuring any portion of the fire apparatus,

sto a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. occupying premises adjacent to a fire, to a forest to the same by the fire department, upon the the Chief Engineer, or either of the Assistant Engineers, and the chief Engineers of obtaining water or using the chief Engineers. 252 It shall be the duty of all persons ownthe purpose of obtaining water or using the fire apparatus
the entinguishing of any fire; and in case such access is reset the Chief Engineer. Or the person acting in his place, is
mely anti-orised forcibly to enter said premises for the purment there id, and the persons so refusing shall forfeit and pay
then then twenty dellars.

Sec. 353. The city of Honolula, for the purposes of this, shall comprise all the space included within a circle, whose centre is the public market house of Honolniu, and whose radius is one mile.

OF THE SAFE KEEPING OF GUNPOWDER. Sec. 354. The Minister of the Interior may make the regulations for the storing, keeping, and trans-tation of gunpowder, in any town of the kingdom, as he may the public safety requires: and no person shall store, and transport any guspowder, in any other quantity or than is prescribed in such regulations.

Sec. 355. Whoever shall violate any of such regu-ations, shall be fined for each offense, not less than

Sec. 356. All gunpowder introduced into, or kept my town contrary to said regulations, may be by any sheriff, or any other officer of police, and the shall be forfeited for the benefit of the public treasury.

Sec. 357. Any person injured by the explosion of gunpowder, in the possession of any person conto the regulations prescribed by the Minister of the In-may have an action for damages against the person consider or possession of the same, at the time of the ex-man or against the owner of the same, if cognizant of such

358. All sheriffs, and other officers of police, have authority to enter any building, or place, such for gampowder supposed to be concealed there con-to law; and any Police or District Justice, may grant a The Regulations for the safe keeping of gun-

shall take effect until they have been publishreache successively in some newspaper in the town, or ring up attested copies of them in three places in such

OF WRECKS AND SHIPWRECKED GOODS. Sec. 360. It shall be the duty of the Marshal, berife, and their deputies throughout the Kingdom, der the direction of the respective Governors, to take charge secure and preserve for the owners thereof, all wrecks and recive goods that may be cast upon the shores of their receive being filled.

See. 861. Recry Governor immediately on re-ceiving intimation of any shipwreck, or of finding of any shipwrecked property to the amount of one hundred dollars, or mare, on any of the shores or waters within his jurisdiction, shall order the Sheriff to repair to the place where said wreck or property may be found, and in case the same thall not be in controly of any owner or agent, he shall take charge theree in custody of any owner or agent, he shall take charge t d, and shall secure and preserve the same for the owners.

Sec. 362. The Sheriff in such case, may employ as many persons, as he shall think proper, to assist in preserving the property; and he may appoint guards to receive the sum, and may suppress all tumults and disorders; and if any person shall disobey any lawful order of the Sheriff, he may be unprisoned summarily, as the case may require, and to person trial he shall be fined for every such offense in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, or be imprisoned at hard he have not exceeding three months.

riff, shall on every such oc The Sheriff, shall on every such occasion, inventory of all the property that shall come inventory of all the property that shall come is and when required by the owner of the property. It was not a person interested, he shall make the task of such lovestory, and shall deliver a copy if the control of the person having anthorized to receive other person having anthorized to receive white the shall be first paid, or secured to be paid, to ref, a manufacture of the property and other charges, if any, as he shall of the person having an associate of the property

204. If the Beriff and the other party shall the other on the sam so due to the Sheriff, then the

Sec. 365. No person interested in any such pro-perty, shall be held to pay to any person, other than a eriff, any compensation for services or expenses in taking or aring the property, unless it be for property taken or se-ed before the arrival of the Sheriff. Sec. 366. If any person shall, after the arrival of

the Sheriff, take, detain, or intermeddle with any property shipwrecked, or found as aforesaid, except under the direction of the Sheriff, owner, or agent, or other person interested, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court. Sec. 367. The Sheriff, as soon as may be after his arrival, at the place where such property shall be found, shall publish the particulars of the shipwreck, and of the goods found, with such other material facts as he shall ascertain, in such manner as he shall deem best for the information of all parties interested; and in case of neglect so to do, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 368. The Sheriff, under direction of the Governor, may dispose of so much of the property by public auction, as shall be necessary to pay any duties thereon or which they may be liable to the Custom House. Sec. 369. He may sell by auction to the best ad-

vantage, such of the property as may be of a perishable nature, whenever necessity may require it, giving reasonable public notice, and if practicable, in a public newspaper. Sec. 370. If no person interested shall appear and establish his claim to such property, the Sheriff shall present, under oath, to the Consul or Vice-Consul, if there be me in the Kingdom, of the nation to which the wrecked proper-

one in the Kingdom, of the mation to which the wrecked proper-ty may belong, in case of its being foreign property, an inven-tory of the same; and if sold, an account of the sales; with an account of all moneys paid by him as duties and expenses on the same; and he shall pay and deliver to such Consul or Vice-Consul, the balance of such accounts, with all the proper-ty remaining in his hands, and all papers found by him on Sec. 371. In all other cases, the Sheriff shall rendr, a like account, and pay over the balance to the

Minister of Finance, who shall retain the same, subject to claims of the parties interested, for the period of two years, when, if remaining unclaimed, it shall be used for the benefit of the public trensury.

Sec. 372. In any law relating to wrecks and ship-wrecked property, the word "sheriff" shall be con-trued to mean Marshal, Sheriff, or Deputy Sheriff. OF THE LAW OF THE ROAD.

Sec. 373. Whenever any persons shall meet each ther on any bridge, road, or other highway, travelone of any orange, read, or other ingaway, execting with carriages, wagons, carts, or other vehicles, each person to meeting, shall seasonably turn his horse or other animal, or brive his carriage, or other vehicle, to the right of the middle of the traveled part of such road or bridge, when practicable; so hat the respective carriages, or other vehicles aforesaid, may ass each other without interference.

Sec. 874. When it is difficult or unsafe for persons traveling with any of the aforesaid carriages, or other vehicles, on account of their being heavily laden or otherwise, to turn or drive their carriages, or other vehicles, to the right of the middle of such traveled part, as aforesaid, any person thus prevented, when meeting with any other person traveling with any of the carriages, or vehicles aforesaid, shall stop a reasonable time, at a convenient part of the road, to

Sec. 375. Whenever any person traveling with Sec. 375. Whenever any person traveling with any carriage or vehicle as aforesaid, on any bridge, or road, shall overtake any other person with any such carriage or vehicle, either stationary at some inconvenient place for passing by, or traveling at a slower rate, and shall request such other person to permit him to pass, it shall be the duty of the person so overtaken, be turn or drive his carriage, or vehicle, to the right or left of the middle of the traveled part of said bridge or road, or to stop a reasonable time in some convenient place for the other person to pass by.

ice, for the other person to pass by. Sec. 376. No person shall permit his carriage or rehicle to travel or pass, on any such bridge or road, without a suitable driver or conductor; nor shall leave the same on any such bridge or road stationary, in such a situation as to obstruct other persons, traveling with any carriage or

Sec. 272 Every person violating either of the foregoing provisions of the law of the road, shall be fined, for each offense, not less than one, nor more than twenty-five dollars. And any person injured by any violation of the provisions aforesaid, shall be entitled to recover damages, in an action to be commenced within six months after such injury.

OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Sec. 378. It shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior to procure a standard set of weights and neasures; and it shall be his duty to try by such standards, ill such weights and measures as shall be presented to him to e tried; and to seal such as to be found true with the capital

Sec. 279. Said minister shall furnish to each of the respective governors, copies of the original standards, for the use of their respective divisions; and it shall be the duty of the said governors to try all such weights and measures as may be presented to them to be tried; and to seal such as shall be found true, with the initial letters of their respective Sec. 380. The charge for trying any weights and

measures shall be as follows: For sealing and marking every beam, fifty cents; for scaling and marking every measure of extension, twenty-five cents; for scaling and marking every weight, ten cents; for scaling and marking every liquid or dry measure, ten cents; and a reasonable comn for making such weights and measures conform to the standards.

Sec. 381. The standards of weights and measures shall be those adopted, and now used, by the United

Sec. 382. Whenever any wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley or oats, shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement as to the measurement shall be made by the parties, the bushel shall consist of sixty pounds of wheat, of fixty-six pounds of rye, of fifty-six pounds of Indian corn, of forty-eight pounds of barley, and thirty-two pounds of oats.

Sec. 383. If any person shall sell any goods, wares, or merchandise, fruit, vegetables, or other commodity whatsoever by any beams, weights, or measures, that have not been duly sealed, he shall be fined for each offense a sum not exceeding fifty dollars; and any person who shall be in-ared or defrauded by the use of any such beams, weights, or seasures, may maintain an action against the offender, and if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, he shall recover double ages, and the costs of sait.

OF THE FISHERIES.

Sec. 384. All fishing grounds appertaining to any overnment land, or otherwise belonging to the govment, excepting only ponds, shall be, and are hereby forver granted to the people, for the free and equal use of all ersons : provided, however, that, for the protection of such fishing grounds, the Minister of the Interior may taboo the taking of fish thereon, at certain seasons of the year.

Sec. 585. The Minister of the Interior shall give public notice of any such taboo imposed by him; and no such taboo shall be in force until such notice has been given.

Every person who shall violate such taboo shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifteen dollars, and the value of the fish

Sec. 386. No person residing without the kingdom shall take any fish within the harbors, streams, reefs, or other waters of the same, for the purpose of carrying them for sale, or otherwise, to any place without the kingdom, under penalty of a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, in the dis-

Sec. 387. The fishing grounds from the reefs, and where there happen to be no reefs, from the distance of one geographical mile senward, to the beach at low water mark, shall, in law, be considered the private property of the konobikis, whose lands, by ancient regulation, belong to the same; in the possession of which private fisheries, the said konobikis shall not be molested, except to extent of the reservations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 288. The konohikis shall be considered in law to hold said private fisheries for the equal use of hemselves, and of the tenants on their respective lands; and he tenants shall be at liberty to use the fisheries of their konoikis, subject to the restrictions imposed by law.

Sec. 289. The konohikis shall have power each year, to set apart for themselves one given species or variety of fish natural to their respective fisheries, giving public notice, by ties tore proclamation, and by at least three written or printed notices posted in conspicuous places on the land, to their tenants and others residing on their lands, signifythe kind and description of fish which they have chosen to

Sec. 290. The specific fish so set apart shall be exlusively for the use of the konohiki, if caught within the bounds of his flahery, and neither his tenants nor others shall be at liberty to appropriate such reserved fish to their private use, but when caught, such reserved fish shall be the property of the konohiki, for which he shall be at liberty to suc d recover the value from any person appropriating the same.

Sec. 391. The konohikis shall not have power to lay any tax, or to impose any other restrictions, upon tenants, regarding the private fisheries, than is hereinbe-prescribed, neither shall any such further restriction be

Sec. 392. It shall be competent to the konohikis, on consultation with the tenants of their lands, in on consultation with the tenants of their minds, in lieu of setting apart some particular fish to their exclusive use, as hereimbefore allowed, to prohibit during certain months in the year, all fishing upon their fisheries: and, during the fishing season, to exact of each fisherman among the tenants, one-third part of all the fish taken upon their private fishing grounds. In every such case it shall be incumbent on the konohikis to give the notice prescribed in section 389.

Sec. 393. No person who has bought, or who may pereafter buy, any Government land, or obtain land, by lease or other title from any party, has or shall have any greater right than any other person, resident in this Kingdom, over any fishing ground not included in his title, although adjacent to said land.

Sec. 394. If that species of fish which has been tabooed by any konohiki, shall go on the grounds which have been, or may be, given to the people, such fish shall not be tabooci thereon. It shall be tabooci only when caught within the bounds of the kenchiki's private fishery. Nor shall it be lawful for a konchiki to taboo more than one kind of fish upon any fishing grounds which lie adjacent to each other.

Sec. 395. Every konohiki or other person who shall Sec. 395. Every konohiki or other person who shall wilfully deprive another of any of his legal rights to fish on any fishing ground, which now is, or may become, free to the use of the people, or who shall wilfully exact from another any portion of the fish caught on any public fishing ground, or who shall wilfully exact of another, for the use of any private fishery, a greater amount of fish than by law he is entitled to receive as his share, and any tenant or other person who shall wilfully deprive any konohiki of his fishing rights, by appropriating to himself the tabooed fish of said konohiki, or otherwise, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, in the discretion of the Court, and in default of the payment of such fine, be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding three months.

Sec. 396. The several district justices shall have power to try and punish all offenses against the provisions of the last preceding section, committed in their respect-

ART. VI .- Of the Post Office. Sec. 397. There shall be established a post-office system for the Hawaiian Kingdom, and some suitable and trustworthy person shall be appointed by the King to superintend the same, who shall be styled Postmaster-General, and hold his office during His Majesty's pleasure. The said Postmaster-General shall, until otherwise provided by tay, be a officio Postmaster of Honolulu.

Sec. 898. The several collectors of the ports of entry, except Honolulu, shall be ex officio, Postmasters for said ports; and the Postmaster-General shall appoint Postmasters in such other ports and districts as the public wants may, in his judgment, require. He may also with the comment of the Minister of the Interior, fix and arrange the compensation of said Postmasters, in cases where, from the nature of the services making by them, it may be reasonable or needful to after them seek compensation.

to make such rules and regulations, not conflict with any law of the Kingdom, as may from time to time be no ful for the government of the several post-offices, and for the and speedy transmission and delivery of the mails, and he memploy such clerks or assistance as will enable him to dischange the several post-offices. Sec. 399. The Postmaster-General shall have

Sec. 400. The Postmaster-General may emplanail carriers on the several islands, to carry ma etween the several districts of the same, as he may judge to b tost for the public good, applying for that purpose such money may be appropriated by the Legislature for that object, an

Sec. 401. No ship or vessel arriving at any port sed. 401. No snip or vessel at these islands where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the maste, or commander shall have delivered to the Postmaster at such port, all letters directed to any person or persons within this kingdom, which, under his care, or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel; and the Postmaster to whom such letters shall be delivered, shall pay to said master or commander as remuneration therefor, a sum not exceeding two cents for every letter so delivered. And it shall be the duty of the collector, or other officer of the port empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require, from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath, or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as a foresaid. And if any commander or master of any ship or vessel shall break bulk before he shall have complied with the requirements of this article, he shall, on conviction thereof before any court, forfeit for every such offense, a sum not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred deliars; and in default of payment, his vessel shall be liable to scizure, condemnation and sale, in order to satisfy such penalty. hese islands where a post-office is established, shall

satisfy such penalty. Sec. 402. The commanding officers of coasting ves els, shall receive and deliver the inter-island mails t the post-offices of the several ports at which they may touch a such manner as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of barge; under penalty of forfeiting the coasting licenses of their

Sec. 403. The following shall be the rates of Ha-waiian postage on all mailable matter forwarded to, r received from, any foreign port: Five cents for every single letter weighing less than half an

ounce; ten cents for every single fetter weighing less than half at ounce, or more than one ounce; and five cents for every addi-ional half ounce; and, in addition to the above rates, the sea costage shall be collected on the said letters. Two cents on each newspaper, price current, printed circular, or other printed paper not being a pamphlet: provided, however, hat editors may reciprocate post-free with foreign editors.

Four cents for every pamphlet containing less that 50 pages; ight cents for every pamphlet containing as many as 50 pages, and less than 200 pages; and twelve cents for every pamphlet extaining 200 pages or upwards.

containing 200 pages or upwards.

Two cents an ounce for bound volumes, or other volumes not coming under the head of pamphlets. All scaled packages at the same rate as letters.

Any newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed matter, containing either memoranda, or written information of any sort, shall

Sec. 404. The outward postage on all letters, newsapers, (excepting editorial exchanges) and other atter, sent to any foreign country, shall be prepaid. Sec. 405. No ship or vessel leaving any port of the Iawaiian Islands, where a post-office is established all be permitted to carry any letters, newspapers, or other allable matter, outside the mail, unless the Hawaiian postage

mailable matter, outside the mail, unless the Hawanan postage on the same shall have been previously paid. And if any commander or master of any ship or vessel shall not comply with the requirements of this section, for every such offense he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not less than one hundred, nor exceeding five hundred dollars; and such ship or vessel shall be liable to seizure, condemnation and sale, in order to enforce the payment of such forfeiture. Sec. 406. On, and after, July 1st, 1859, the rate of inter-island postage shall be as follows: Two cents for every single letter weighing less than half an ounce; four cents for every letter weighing not less than half an ounce, or

nore than one ounce, and two cents for every additional hal One cent an ounce for all bound volumes. Newspapers mailfrom the offices of publication to subscribers, free; herwise mailed, the rate of postage shall be one cent. otherwise matted, the rate of postage shall be one cent.

Pamphies containing less than two hundred pages, two cents each, and those containing over two hundred pages, four cents each. Scaled packages at the same rate as letters. Drop letters, or those mailed at the office of delivery, free.

All parcels containing anything besides letters, or printed latter, to be excluded from the inter-island mails, unless post age be paid on the same at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce in weight. No package to be conveyed by nail containing liquids in glass, or other articles destructive contents of mail bags. rovided, however, that the above rates of inter-island postge shall not apply to mail matter received from foreign coun-ries, but only to such as is mailed within the kingdom.

Sec. 407. No inter-island letters shall be transmitted by mail unless previously stamped, and it shall be unlawful for coasting vessels, steumers, or individuals, to convey unstamped letters from port to port, except letters directhat in case of absence or deficiency of stamps, the Postmaster, at the place of mailing, receives an equivalent in money, in which case it shall be his duty to mark such letters paid, and they shall be transmitted by regular course of mail; and provided also, that the provisions of this and the preceding section shall not apply to the correspondence of their Majesties, the King and Queen, His Majesty's Ministers, or to any official correspondence whatever, provided the same be designated by proper super-

Sec. 408. The Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to issue, and sell on account of his departnent, postage stamps, of such denomination as the public con-enience may require. If any person or persons shall forge or amterfeit any stamp of the post-office department, issued by athority of law, or if they shall obliterate the mark of any stamp for the purpose of using the same for a second time, they shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor for a term not more than one year, in the discre-

Sec. 409. All letters uncalled for after having renained in any post-office for one year, shall be conidered dead letters; and it shall be the duty of the Postmastersidered dend letters; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, under such roles as he may provide, to have the same opened, and if found to contain no valuable enclosures, to cause the same to be destroyed, and in all cases where valuable en-closures are found, it shall be his duty to preserve the same, and ise all proper means to restore the said enclosures to their ichtful owners.

Sec. 410. The Postmaster-General is hereby auhorized to provide a suitable official stamp for the use of the general post-office, and such stationery as may be required for the use of the same; and he may also provide for and furnish the necessary stamps and stationery for the postoffices at other places in the kingdom. Sec. 411. The Postmaster-General shall, semi-an-

qually, or oftener if required, render a full and acnually, or oftener it required, render a full and accurate report of the transactions of the general post-office to the Minister of the Interior, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, letters sent and received, both foreign and inland, and such other matters as will include a full account of the various branches of the service under his charge.

It shall be the duty of the several local postmasters to make uarterly, or such other returns as may be required, to the ostmaster-General, in such form and manner, and to such

extent, as he may direct, of all their official transactions. Sec. 412. The post-office department shall pay its own expenses of every kind, so far as practicable Any excess of receipts over necessary expenditures shall be paid into P ' a jesty's treasury. If a deficiency should unavoidably a se, the Postmaster-General may, with the sanction of the Minister of the Interior, draw upon the treasury for the amount of such deficiency, which shall be paid out of any funds not otherwise appropriated: and all the facts in relation thereto, and the reasons for such action, shall be specially reported to

the Legislature at its next session. Sec. 413. For the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of this king-dom, the Postmaster-General shall be, and hereby is, authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters, or application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of fifteen cents on every such letter or packet: provided, however, that such registration shall not be compulsory; and it shall not ren-der the post-office department, or its revenue, liable for the loss

f such letters or packets, or the contents thereof. Sec. 414. The Postmaster-General and his clerks employed in the general post-office at Honolulu, shall ot be liable to jury service in any court of this kingdom.

Sec. 415. If any person or persons shall rip, cut, untie, unlock, or in any way open any mail bag, valise, or portmanteau, containing letters or mailable matter of the Hawaiian kingdom, without due authority of the Postmaster-General, said person, or persons shall, upon conviction thereof, for every such offense pay a sum of not less than fifty dollars, or more than five hundred dollars; or be imprisoned at hard labor for a period not exceeding two years, or both, in the

ART. VII .- Of the Government Press.

Sec. 416. The Minister of the Interior shall apsoint a Director of the Government Press, who shall have the control and management of said Press, and be solely responsible therefor. And nothing contained in this article shall be construed as making the government in any way res-ponsible for the views expressed, or matter published by the Sec. 417. Said Director shall have power to employ

operatives, and provide all necessary materials for his flice; applying for that purpose the moneys, from time to time, ppropriated by the Legislature: provided, however, that if the mount appropriated by the Legislature be not sufficient for the imployment of operatives, and to provide the necessary materials for his office, he shall have the power to pay for the same out of the receipts of his office—rendering therefor a detailed at of the receipts of his office—rendering the ecount to the Minister of the Interior.

Sec. 418. Said Director shall be, ex officio, editor a newspaper which shall be the official organ of the Hawalian Government. He shall publish therein, all laws, orders, proclamations, reports, decisions, circulars, and notices, that may be sent to him for publication, by either of the departents of Government, or any branch thereof, executive, legisla ive, or judicial.

Sec. 419. Said Director shall, weekly, transmit copies of the said newspapers to the following per-sons: To the King, for the use of the Palace, three copies, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ten copies; to the Kuhina Nui, and each of the heads of the other departments, two copies; to the President of the Board of Education, two copies; and one copy each in addition for each English school in the kingdom, under his superintendence; to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court, two copies; to each of the Governors, two copies; to the Legislaalso one copy each to such other persons as may be designated by the King.

Sec. 420. The subscription price of the government newspaper, and the charges for all notices and adverisements published therein, and for all other printing done by he government press, shall be such as may, from time to time, e fixed by said Director, with the approval of the Minister of

Sec. 421. The Director of the Government Press shall have power to execute job printing for private persons, at such rates of charge as may be profitable for the

Sec. 422. The Director shall be, ex officio, keeper of the public stamp, which it shall be his duty to imof the public stamp, which it shall be his duty to impress upon all documents requiring to be stamped, upon the payment of one dollar for each impression; that is to say—all deeds, mortgages, leases, and other conveyances of real estate; all chattel mortgages; all manifests, entries, permits, and other documents, or exhibits required by law, at the custom-houses; all official and other bonds; all licenses; all powers of attorney; articles of copartnership; letters testamentary, and of administration; letters of guardianship; all petitions to the Supreme Court, or any Circuit Court; all summonses, attachments, or other process of the Supreme and Circuit Courts; all government commissions, all charters, private or public; all patents.

Sec. 423. Said stamp shall be the same as that lopted in the year 1846, and now in use by the rector of the Government Press. ec. 424. No document required to be stamped as action 422, shall be recorded, nor be of any by in any court of this kingdom, unless the same shall be in the Director of the Government Pres. Impress the stamp upon blanks, and furnish a courts, executive departments, collectors of customs for her, and others as the public convenience may require, are public convenience may

ided, however, that the Colle s, and other public officers required to use stamps rution of their duties, shall be entitled to receive them such payment, they giving receipts therefor, and ad to account for the use and proceeds of the same, ser department, in their returns, as required by law.

Sec. 426. Said Director shall keep a true and faithful account of all the receipts and expenditures of his

Sec. 427. The Minister of the Interior shall have the power, with the approval of the King, to sell or lease the Government Press, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, whenever, in his discretion, it shall seem for the best interests of the Government.

ART. VIII .- Naturalization of Foreigners. Sec. 428. The Minister of the Interior shall have

the superintendence and direction of the naturalizasec. 429. The said minister shall have the power, either in person, or through his chief clerk, upon the application of any alien foreigner, stating his intention to become a permanent resident of the kingdom, to administer the oath of allegiance to such foreigner, if satisfied that it will be good for the kingdom, and that such foreigner is not of immoral character, nor a refugee from the justice of some other country, nor a deserting sailor, marine, soldier or officer.

Sec. 430. The oath of allegiance to be administered as aforesaid, shall be as follows : 

true allegiance to His Majesty, \_\_\_\_\_, the King.

Subscribed and sworn to this \_\_\_\_\_, day of \_\_\_\_\_A. D.

18\_\_, before me,

Sec. 431. The oath of allegiance shall always be subscribed by the person so naturalized, be sworn to in the form most obligatory upon his conscience, and the jurat thereof shall be subscribed by the Minister of the Interior, or Sec. 432. Every foreigner so naturalized, shall be

Sec. 432. Every foreigner so naturalized, shall be deemed to all intends and purposes a native of the Hawaiian Islands, be amenable only to the laws of this Kingdom, and to the authority and control thereof, be entitled to the protection of said laws, and be no longer amenable to his native soverign while residing in this Kingdom, nor entitled to resort to his native country for protection or intervention. He shall be amenable, for every such resort, to the pains and penalities annexed to rebellion by the Criminal Code. And every foreigner so naturalized, shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of an Hawaiian subject.

Sec. 433. It shall be competent for His Majesty confer upon any alien resident abroad, or tempora-rily resident in this Kingdom, letters patent of denization, con-ferring upon such alien, without abjuration of allegiance, all the rights, privileges and immunities of a native. Said letters patent shall render the denizen in all respects accountable to the laws of this Kingdom, and immore upon but the like fealty the laws of this Kingdom, and impose upon him the like fealty to the King, as if he had been naturalized as hereinbefore pro-

Sec. 434. The fee for administering the oath of allegiance, subscribing the Jurat, and granting certificate of the same, shall be five dollars. Sec. 435. The following TARIFF OF CHARGES, for

the Department of the Interior, not elsewhere provided for, is hereby established : For every Royal Patent, lease or other grant of land, inclusive of stamp, So. For every charter, \$10.

For every patent for any invention, \$10. For every copy of any patent, charter, or other document, 50 cents per hundred werds. For all other acts and duties, the fees for which are not otherwise provided for, such charges as the Minister of the Interior may from time to time, presc CHAPTER III .- Department of Foreign Affairs. ART. IX .- The Minister of Foreign Affairs, his powers and duties in general.

Sec. 436. There shall be an executive department styled the Department of Foreign Affairs, which shall be presided over by an officer called the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who shall reside and keep an office at the seat of Gov-

Sec. 437. It shall be the duty of said Minister ot conduct the correspondence of this Government, with the diplomatic and consular agents of all foreign nations, ac-credited to this Government, and with the public ministers, consuls, and other agents of the Hawaiian Islands, in foreign countries, in conformity with the law of nations, and as King shall, from time to time, order and instruct.

Sec. 488. It shall be the duty of said minister, before transmitting any diplomatic dispatch, making any claim or complaint on behalf of, or in answer to, any claim or complaint made against the authorities of the government of His Majesty, or before transmitting any other important dispatch, involving national responsibility, to submit the same to the King for adoption or amendment, to the end that His Majesty may not become liable for any official act, of which he shall not have laid previous knowledge. shall not have had previous knowledge.

Sec. 439. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall keep a full and faithful record of all the transactions of his department, and preserve in some form convenient for refer-ence, all his official correspondence, which shall be, at all times, ole to the King.

Sec. 440. Said Minister may, from time to time, publish such portions of his correspondence, as the King may authorize or direct to be published. Sec. 441. Said minister shall have the custody of all public treaties concluded and ratified by the Govpublication in the government newspaper. When so promulgated, all officers of this government shall be presumed to have

Sec. 442. It shall be the duty of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to instruct the ministers, consuls, and other foreign agents of this government, in relation to their duties and conduct, in such manner as the King may, from time

Sec. 443. Said Minister shall also prescribe the fees and perquisites to be received by the consuls, and other foreign agents of this government Sec. 444. The compensation of the foreign agents of this government shall be such as may, from time to time, be determined by the King: provided, always, that no money shall be applied to this purpose, except as the same may

be appropriated by the Legislature. Sec. 445. Every minister, commissioner, consul, or vice-consul, of the Hawaiian Islands, in any foreign country, may take and certify, under his official seal, all acknowledgments of any deed, mortage, lease, release, or other instrument affecting the conveyance of real or personal estate in this kingdom-and such acknowledgment shall entitle such instrument to be recorded.

Sec. 446. Such ministers, commissioners, consuls, and vice-consuls, shall have power to take acknowledgments of powers of attorney, to administer oaths, and to take depositions and affidavits to be used in this kingdom. Sec. 447. It shall be the duty of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to issue and promulgate all proclamations, and orders in council, in anywise affecting the relations of this government with any foreign nation.

Sec. 448. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is charged with the requisition upon foreign governments, for the surrender of persons charged with the commission of crimes within this kingdom; and he is also charged with the surren-der of fugitives from justice, coming to this kingdom from any foreign country. Sec. 449. The respective judges and magistrates of

Sec. 449. The respective judges and imagistrates of the kingdom shall have authority, upon complaint made under eath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with the commission of a crime, in any foreign country, that he may be brought before such judges, or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he may issue a warrant for the surrender of such furtilies. sue a warrant for the surrender of such fugitive. Sec 450. Before issuing any such warrant, the

Minister of Foreign Affairs shall be satisfied that the expenses of apprehension and detention of the frgitive have been paid, or that the representative of the nation has assumed the payment of such expenses. Sec. 451. The warrant of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, directing the surrender of any fugitive from

justice, shall be binding upon all officers of His Majesty's Govroment, in anywise having the custody of such fugitive Sec. 452. Every fugitive from justice may be retained in prison after his surrender, until a suitable opportunity occurs for his removal, at the expense of the officer

Sec. 453. The Minister of Foreign affairs may sue passports to all ministers, diplomatic agents, and consuls of the King, sent abroad, and to the consuls and other commercial agents of foreign governments, and to all subjects of the kingdom going abroad, who may desire the same.

Sec. 454. Said passports shall be issued free o Marge, signed by the said minister, and impressed with the seal of his department; and shall exonerate all mas-ters of vessels, from any liabilities for having conveyed the persons named in such passports out of the jurisdiction of this

Sec. 455. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon being duly notified that any alien foreigner has died intestate within this kingdom, leaving residuary assets therein, but no heirs, shall immediately give notice thereof to the accredited representative, or consul, of the nation to which the deceased belonged. Sec. 456. If such residuary assets shall be claim ed in behalf of any foreign heir, the Minister of For-eign Affairs, upon being satisfied of the claimant's right to re-ceive them, shall order the same to be delivered to him, after

deducting the proper charges for receiving and keeping the same. And all persons having such assets in custody, shall leliver the same to the person named in such order. Sec. 457. In case the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall not be satisfied of the claimant's right to receive such residuary assets, it shall be competent for such claimant to institute a suit for their recovery, against said minister, before the courts of the kingdom, and the final judgment rendered in the case shall be conclusive upon the parties.

ART. X .- The Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Foreign Nations. Sec. 458. It shall be incumbent upon all foreign consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and con consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, to present their commissions through the diplomatic agents of their several nations, if such exist, and if not, direct to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, if they are found to be regular, shall, unless otherwise directed by the King, give them exequaturs under the seal of his department; and it shall be the duty of said minister to cause all such exequaturs to be published in the government Gazette.

Sec. 459. No foreign consul, or consular or com-mercial agent, shall be authorised to act as such, or entitled to recover his fees and perquisites in the courts of this kingdom, until he shall have received his exequatur.

Sec. 460. It shall be incumbent upon every diple matic agent, coming accredited to the King, to notify the Minister of Foreign Affairs of his arrival, and to request an audience of the King, for the purpose of presenting his credentials. Said minister, upon receipt of such notice, with copy of his credentials, shall take His Majesty's orders in regard thereto, and communicate the same to such agent.

Sec. 461. After any such foreign diplomatic agent shall have presented his credentials to, and been received by the King, it shall be the duty of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to announce that fact to the public, by notification in the government Gazette. the government Gazette.

Sec. 462. No person shall arrest, or otherwise cleat, any foreign public minister, received and knowledged as such by the King, or any attache, or servant such minister, except for acts of political solition, an actionation unlargering the political salety of the King overnment; provided, nevertheless, that no solitics or is ablessed of this kingdom, who shall have contracted debts price.

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o his entering into the service of any such public minister, thich debt shall still be due and unpaid, shall have, take, or resive any benefit of this law; nor shall any person be proceedagainst by virtue of this law, for having arrested or sued
by domestic servant of such public minister, unless the name
such servant shall have been previously furnished to the deartment of Foreign Affairs.

Sec. 463. It shall be the duty of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the receipt of a list of the attaches, and domestic servants of any such public minister, to cause the same to be published in the government Gazette, and ofurnish a copy of such list to the Marshal.

Sec. 464. Foreign public ministers are not Sec. 464. Foreign public ministers are not amenable to the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the kingdom, and therefor all writs or process, whereby the person of any public minister received as such by the King, shall be arrested, or imprisoned, or his property distrained, seized, or attached, shall be utterly null and void, to all intents and purtached, shall be utterly null and void, to all intents and purtached, shall be utterly null and void, to all intents and purtached, shall be utterly null and void, to all intents and purtached, shall be utterly null and void, to all intents and purtached, which is superior to all other considerations, absolutely the State, which is superior to all other considerations, absolutely requires it, arising either from the violence of his conduct, or the influence and danger of his machinations.

Sec. 465. All writs or process, for the arrest or mprisonment of any attache of a public minister, whose name has been furnished to the department of Foreign Affairs, as provided in section 462, or for the seizure or attachment of his property, shall be null and void; subject, however, to the provisions of section 462: and provided, always, that he shall enjoy no greater privileges than are accorded to him by the law of nations.

Sec. 466. If any person assault, strike, wound, imprison, or in any other manner infract the law of nations, by offering violence to the person of a public minister, such person so offending, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, and fined at the discretion of the court; and, if an officer of this Government, shall be liable to removal

Sec. 467. All foreign diplomatic agents, received and acknowledged as such by the King, as having and acknowledged as such by the King, as having the representative character, in a political sense, shall enjoy the exemption from duties upon stores and supplies imported for their private use and consumption, allowed by their respective nations to foreign diplomatic agents of the same rank, and accredited in the same manner; provided that each foreign diplomatic agent shall, previously, adduce to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, satisfactory proof that the exemption claimed by him would be allowed by his own nation, to a Hawaiian agent of the same rank, under the like circumstances.

CHAPTER IX .- Department of Finance. ART. XI .- The Minister of Finance-His Powers and Duties in General.

Sec. 468. There shall be an executive department, styled the Department of Finance, which shall be presided over by an officer called the Minister of Finance, who shall reside and keep an office at the seat of government. Sec. 469. It shall be the duty of the Minister of finance to have a general supervision over the finance to have a general supervision over the financial affairs of the kingdom, and to faithfully and impartially execute the duties assigned by law to his department. He is charged with the enforcement of all revenue laws; the collection of duties of foreign imports; the collection of taxes; the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and with all such other matters as may, by law, be placed in his

Sec. 470. It shall be his duty to make a biennial report to the Legislature, of the transactions and business of his department, showing the revenue and expendi-ture for the two preceding years, and giving a full and detailed estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the two succeeding

Sec. 471. He shall keep, or cause to be kept, appropriate books, a clear, distinct and full record of all the transactions and business of his department. Sec. 472. He shall, from time to time, instruct the collectors of customs, the collectors of taxes, assessors and other officers of his department, in relation to their duties

Sec. 473. The Minister of Finance shall be personally responsible for the safe keeping of all moneys and proper disbursement and appropriation thereof, pursuant to the laws: provided, however, that in case of the larceny or embezzlement of any such moneys, by any officer of his department, or other persons, said minister shall be allowed to give that fact, and that he had no collusive knowledge thereof, in evidence, and the establishmen of such facts shall discharge him from personal responsibility. Sec. 474. Said minister shall appoint, on his own faith and responsibility, a registrar of public accounts, removable at his pleasure. Such registrar shall, before intering upon his duties, give a bond with good and sufficient for the benefit of the government, to the Minister of

an five thousand dollars, nor more than ten thou of the department of finance; that he will not embezzle, or in any other way wrongfully convert to his own use, or to the use of another, any of the public moneys; and that in all other respects he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office. Sec. 475. Said minister shall have power to administer all necessary oaths connected with the duties of

ance, and his successors in office, in the penal sum of not less

Sec. 476. Said minister shall have power to certify, under the seal of his department, copies of vouchers and other documents deposited in his office; and such copies so certified shall be as valid evidence in any court as the originals. Sec 477. The head of each ministerial department shall be responsible for the correctness of all drafts or orders drawn by him upon the treasury, in pursuance of apor orders drawn by him upon the treasury, in parameter appropriations, and for the proper disbursements of all appropriations for his department. The same rule shall apply to the President of the Board of Education. The responsibility of the Minister of Finance, in such cases, shall be limited to the payment of the aggregate amount of appropriations made by the Legislature. All moneys received by any department or officer of the government, on public account, shall be promptly paid into the treasury, and there held subject to disbursement in accordance with law: provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the school-tax, which shall be col-lected by the tax-collectors of the several districts, and deposited with the school treasurers of the several districts, for the sup-

port of the government schools. Sec. 478. No draft or order drawn by any District Justice, assessor, or tax-collector, upon the treasury, for salary or compensation, shall be regarded as valid, or be paid by the Minister of Finance, unless the same be counter-signed by the governor of the island on which said District Jussigned by the governor of the Island of the Stand of the Stand of the Land of the Land of the Stand of the St security to the treasury in the payment of salaries and compen-sation, to persons entitled to receive the same, the Minister of Finance shall have power to prescribe the form of all accounts, drafts, or orders, relating to such salaries or compensation.

Sec. 479. For the purpose of promoting convenience in business and exchange between the different in business and exchange between the different islands of the kingdom, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Finance, in his discretion, to receive any current funds on deposit, to any amount not less than fifty dollars, and to issue certificates of deposit thereof, payable to bearer, on demand,

ART. XII .- Of the Internal Taxes.

THE POLL TAX. Sec. 480. An annual poll-tax of one dollar, shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the kingdom, between the ages of seventeen and sixty years, whether a Ha-walian subject, or an allen, unless the person be excused from such payment by law, or by the assessor of the district in which e resides, on account of age, infirmity, and poverty.

THE CHATTEL TAX.

Sec. 481. All horses more than two years old, male or female, shall be yearly taxed one dollar each : provided, however, that this shall not be construed to conflict with the laws relating to stallions. All mules and asses, more than two years old, shall be yearly taxed half a dollar each. All dogs shall be yearly taxed one dollar each. Sec. 482. All carriages, drawn by one or more horses or mules, shall be yearly taxed five dollars

All wagons, drays, or earts, drawn by one or more horses, oxen, or mules, used for the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise, except those used on plantations, or farms, shall Sec. 483. All personal property of whatever kind, not subject to specific taxes, or specially exempted from taxation, shall be subject to an annual tax of one quarter f one per cent, upon the valuation thereof. The term "personal property" shall be construed to include all household furniture, goods and chattels, wares and merchan-

disc, all shops and vessels whether at home or abroad, all moneys in hand and moneys loaned, all mortgages, public stocks, stocks corporations, and every species of property not included in

THE TAX ON REAL ESTATE. Sec. 484. There shall be assessed and collected ipon all real property within the kingdom, not specially exempted from taxation, and annual tax of one quarter The term "real property" with respect to the assessment and collection of revenue, shall be deemed to include all lands and town lots, with the buildings, structures, and other things

ected on, or affixed to the same Sec. 485. Real property, belonging to the King or Queen; to the Government; to the Board of Education, for the use of schools; to incorporated or private schools; to religious societies for church sites; burying grounds, and houses of education, and to literary and benevolent institutions, shall not be subject to taxation. Personal property relating to the same persons and objects, is also exempt.

apport of public schools, shall be paid by every male itant of the kingdom between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, whether a Hawaiian subject, or an alien, unless the person be exempted from such payment by law, or by the asses-sor of the district in which he resides, on account of age, infirm-ity, and poverty, or unless he be a stadent actually in attend-

THE SCHOOL TAX.

Sec. 486. An annual tax of two dollars, for the

e at any of the high schools or colleges THE ROAD TAX Sec. 487. An annual road-tax of two dollars shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the kingdom bean subject, or an alien unless the person be exempted from such payment by law, or by the assessor of the district in which he resides, on account of infirmity; or, unless he be a school-teacher actually employed or a fireman belonging to a legally

organized company, or a student actually in attendance at any of the high schools or colleges. Sec. 488. Every person liable to the road-tax, may have his election of paying the same in money or labor: provided, always, that when he elects to pay the same in labor, he shall labor six days, annually, under the direction of the road supervisor of his district; and further provided, that eight hours labor shall be considered a full day's work. Sec. 489. Whenever any person shall have worked six days upon the public roads, the road supervisor shall give him a certificate to that effect, which certificate, on presentation to the tax-collector, shall exonerate such person from the payment of the road-tax for that year.

ART. XIII .- Of the Assessment of Taxes.

Sec. 490. The Minister of Finance, with the ap-Sec. 490. The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the King, shall appoint, annually, on or before the first day of July, two assessors for each taxation district of the kingdom, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of said minister, to make, on or before the first day of September, a faithful assessment of all the taxes imposed by law, within their respective districts; and to furnish an accurate list of the same to be sworn to by them, according to blank forms furnished by said minister, which shall exhibit the names of all persons assessed, and the different items of taxation charged against them. In case of non-residents, the list shall state the residence of tax-payers, if their residence is known, otherwise such residence must be described as unknown. If said assessors cannot agree in their assessment, the school-treaturer of the district shall be the umpire between them, and his decision, for the perpendicular asch assessment, shall be conclude.

No assessor shall be entitled to receive any compensus services, until a certified copy of his cath, as aforest the received by the Minister of Finance.

Sec. 492. Is shall be the duty of the ass Sec. 492. Is shall be the duty of the assessers of each district to call at the usual place of residence or business of every tax-payer within such district, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of taxes each person is liable to pay; or to give publis notice, by written or printed advertisement, to the inhabitants of the different settlements or convenient points thereof, to meet him, at a specified time and place within such settlements or points for that object; and if any person, when so called upon, or notified, shall decline or refuse to give a list of the persons residing with him liable to taxation, or of his or their animals, liable to specific taxes, or of any property belonging to him or them subject to assessment, or shall decline to make oath to the accuracy of the list of persons, animals, and other property he is required to furnish, the said assessors may make such list, according to the best information within their reach, and the same shall be binding upon all persons interested.

Sec. 493. Such assessors may, in their discretion,

Sec. 493. Such assessors may, in their discretion or in the discretion of either of them, administer the following oath to any person who shall give him a list of persons, animals, or property of any description liable to taxation, as prescribed by law: "You solemnly swear that the list of persons residing with you, and of animals, and other property in your possession, or owned by you, liable to taxation, which you have given, is true: So help you God."

Any person refusing to take the oath aforesaid shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, in the discretion of the court, on conviction or such refusal, before any realize or district invariance. e any police or district justice.

Sec. 494. Whenever said assessors require a list as aforesaid, and no person shall be found to furnish the same, the assessors, or one of them, shall leave a notice at t'e residence, or place of business of the tax payer when he resides in the district, or post up a written or printed advertisement at some public place in the vicinity, requiring such tax payer to furnish such list on or before the first day of September next ensuing, and in case said list is not furnished on or before such date, the assessors shall proceed to make out a list according to the best of their knowledge, which shall be binding upon all parties.

Sec. 495. It shall be the duty of the assessors of the several taxation districts, on or before the first day of September in each year, to compute and deliver to the governors of their respective islands, two copies of their tax list as hereinbefore prescribed, one of which shall be immediately forwarded by the governer to the Minister of Finance.

Sec. 496. Assessors who shall have faithfully discharged the duties of their office according to law, charged the duties of their office according to law, shall receive a compensation for their services, respectively, not exceeding five per cent. of the amount of taxes collected on their several lists, which, within that rate, shall be regulated by the Minister of Finance. Such assessors shall receive a draft for such compensation on the department, drawn by the governor, when the collection of taxes is fully completed as herein-

Sec. 497. Every person having the custody or possession of any dog, shall be deemed to be the owner thereof, and shall be taxed for the same. It shall be lawful for any tax collector, or other person to kill any dog, the owner of which shall have refused or neglected to pay his tax for the same, or for which no owner can be found.

Sec. 498. For taxation, educational and judicial ourposes, the several islands shall be divided into the ollowing districts : The island of Hawaii shall be divided into eight districts, as follows; 1, Hilo; 2, Puna; 3, Kav; 4, South Kona; 5, North Kona; 6, South Kohala; 7, North Kohala; 8, Hamakua. The islands of Maul, Molokia, Lanal and Kaahoolawe, shall The islands of Maul, Molokia, Lanal and Kaahoolawe, shall be divided into six districts, as follows: 1, From Kahakuloa to Ukamehame, including Kaahoolawe, to be called the Lahains district: 2, From Waihee to Homuaula inclusive, to be called the Wailuku district; 3, Kahikinui, houpo, Kipahulu, Hana and Koolau, to be called the Hana district; 4, Hamakualoa, Hamakuapoko, Hallimaile, Makawao and Kula, to be called the Makawao district; 5, Molokal; 6, Lanal.

The island of Oahu shall be divided into five districts, as follows: 1, From Maunalua to Moanalua inclusive, to be styled the Honolulu district; 2, Ewa and Waianaes to be styled the Ewa district; 3, Waialua; 4, Koolauloa; 5, Koolaupoko. The islands of Kauai and Nilhau shall be divided into six The islands of Kanai and Nilhau shall be divined into ski districts as follows: 1, From Nualolo to Hanapepe, inclusive, to be styled the Waimea district; 2, From Wahlawa to Ma-haulepu, inclusive, to be styled the Koloa district; 3, From Kipu to Kamalomalo, inclusive, to be styled the Lihue district; 4, From Anahola to Kilauea, inclusive, to be styled the Ana-hola district; 5, From Kaliniwai to Honopu, inclusive, to be styled the Hanalei district; 6, Nilhau.

Sec. 499. The said assessors shall be required, under such regulations as the Minister of Finance may prescribe, to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the description by name or otherwise, of the different lands and lots, in their respective districts; and if lands, the quantity of the same in acres as near as may be, together with such other particulars in regard to the situation and character of the same, as the said Minister of Finance may instruct them to furnish.

ART. XIV .- Of the Collection of Taxes. Sec. 500. The several governors, under the direction of the Minister of Finance, shall superintend the collection of all internal taxes within their respective guber-natorial districts, and shall pay over all taxes received by them, scept the road tax, less the cost of collection, to the Min Finance. To this end, the said governors, respectively, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, shall appoint, annualby, one tax-collector in each district prescribed in the last pre-ceding section; and they may, with the like approval, control r remove such collectors at their pleasure.

the discharge of their respective duties, shall severally file with the governor, a bond to the Minister of Finance, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties according to law, with two sureties, to be approved by said governor, and the sureties are supposed by said governor, and the sureties are supposed by said governor, and sureties are supposed by said governor, and sureties are supposed by said governor. in a penal sum equal to the amount of taxes to be collected by them, as shown by the tax list, a certified copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Minister of Finance. Sec. 502. The respective governors shall deliver to each tax-collector, having filed his bond as aforesaid, a copy of the tax list for his district; and said collector shall proceed immediately to collect the taxes in such district accord-

Sec. 501. Such tax-collectors, before entering upon

ing to the same : provided, however, that it shall be his duty to add to said list any person not included therein liable to assessnent, and to collect the taxes with which he may be chargeable Sec. 503. The said collector shall call on each taxpayer at his residence, or usual place of buses, or otherwise give notice to the tax-payers to meet him nient points or settlements of the district, in the more tember, October and November, to demand payment of the taxes assessed as aforesaid; and if any person shall neglect or refuse to pay his taxes, when so called upon or notified, until the last day of November, the tax-collector may levy the same be likely as the proofs and chattels of such persons and payment. by distress upon so much of the goods and chattels of such per-son, as he may deem sufficient for the payment of taxes and expenses of collection, and sell the same upon the order of the District Judge or Police Magistrate, after a public notice of five days. In case no property can be found whereon to levy, then such person, if able bodied, may, by sentence of said judge or magistrate, be compelled to discharge the amount of his tax by labor on the public roads, or other public works, at the rate of

twenty-five cents per day. Sec. 504. The collector shall keep all goods distrained at the expense of the owner, until the day of sale ordered by the District Judge or Police Magistrate, unless a bond be given for the production of the same at the time required by such order. Such sale shall be st public auction, and any overplus remaining after paying the taxes assessed, and the costs of collection as allowed by said judge or magistrate, shall be returned to the owner of the property, with an account of said sale, and the cost and charges thereof, if demanded.

in the exercise of his office, may require any constable, or other officer of police, to aid him in discharge of his duties; and if any such officer shall refuse to render such aid, Sec. 506. It shall be the duty of each collector, on or before the last day of December in each year, to pay over to the governor of the island in which his district is situated, the amount of taxes by him collected, with the exception of the school-tax, which shall be paid over to the school-treasurers; and any collector who shall have failed to do so at the time last specified, shall be liable to forfest ten per cent of the amount of compensation for his services as collector, which forfeiture shall be at the discretion of the Minister of Finance, and it shall be the duty of the Minister of Finance to prosecute, on or before the first day of February, the bond of any collect-or who shall have failed to pay over to the governor aforesaid, the amount of taxes prescribed in the preceding sections.

Sec. 595. Any collector, when resisted or impeded

Sec. 507. In case no personal property can be found to satisfy any tax on real estate, it shall be the duty of the collector to return a full description of such real estate, as near as can be ascertained, to the governor, who shall report the same to the Minister of Finance on or before the first day of February next ensuing. The Minister of Finance shall make a certified copy of such report, and present the same to make a certified copy of such report, and present the same to the Supreme Court at the next, or succeeding regular term of said court, which shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and if no sufficient reason appear to the contra-ry, judgment be entered against such delinquent property, or the owners thereof, if known, and a sale of the same ordered as in cases of ordinary judgment. Said judgment and sale shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of all proceedings antecedent to such sale. Any party in interest may redeem the property sold, by maying within one year the taxes of correantecedent to such saie. Any party in interest may redeem
the property sold, by paying, within one year, the taxes, costs
and charges of saie, with twenty-four per cent, per annum in
addition thereto. If, at the expiration of a year, such property
is not redeemed as aforesaid, the Marshal shall give a deed to
the purchaser, which shall have the same force and effect as
any other deed given or issued under execution from the
Supreme Court. All sales of real property for delinquent taxes
shall be made at Honolulu, or at such other place as the Minister of Finance shall deep expectation. ter of Finance shall deem expedient, by the Marshal, or under his immediate authority. Sec. 508. It shall be the duty of the respective

the full amount of taxes specified in their several tax lists, unless they shall file with the said governors a sworn list, containing the names, places of residence, so far as can be ascertained, and amount of taxes due from each person in their several districts, from whom, after using due diligence, they were unable to collect the taxes; in which case the said governors are hereby authorized to deduct the amount of said taxes as sworn to, from the amount of the assessor's tax list, and to Sec. 509. Each tax-collector who shall have faithfully discharged the duties of his office, and shall have paid, on or before the first day of January, to the governor of the island in which his district. The parent specific beginning to the governor of the island in which his district is situated, the amount of taxes by him collected, except the school-tax, shall receive a compensation equal to ten per cent. of the amount of taxes by him so collected, and spaid over, and shall receive the government.

overnors to hold the tax-collectors responsible for

nor's draft on the Minister of Finance for the amount of such compensation: provided, however, that the compensation paid to the collectors of Kona, Oahn, and Lahaina, Mani, may, in the discretion of the Minister of Finance, be reduced to not less than Sec. 510. If any tax-collector shall die before completing the collection of the taxes of his district, the governor, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, may appoint some person to complete the collection, who shall receive such reasonable compensation as such governor and minister may determine; and such jerson shall have the same powers and duties, and be under the same liability as other tax-collectors: provided, however, that such liability shall only extend to the taxes remaining uncollected at the time of his appointment.

Sec. 511. In case of the death or the removal from office of any tax-collector, it shall be the duty of his executors or administrators, and of all other persons into whose hands his tax list, or any of his taxes may come, forthwith to deliver the same into the hands of the governor of his island.

Sec. 512. It shall be the duty of the tax-collectors to pay over to the school-treasurers of their respective districts, the amount of the school-taxes collected by them, and to take from the school-treasurers duplicate receipts for the amount paid to them, one of which receipts shall be immediately forwarded by the tax-collector to the President of the Board of Education, and the collectors shall be responsible for the full amount of school-taxes specified in their several tax lists, unless they shall file with the school-treasurer a sworn list containing the names, places of residence, and amount of school-taxes due from man person in their respective districts, from whom they have not been able to collect the school-tax, on account of death, or other cause of inability to collect, and of his having left with the Police or District Justice, for the purpose of collection, a lies of the names of persons who have not paid their tax, in which case the school-treasurer is hereby sufficient to be districted to the same of the taxes in the list as sworn to, and the official death of the taxes in the list as sworn to, and the official death of the taxes in the list as sworn to, and the official death of the taxes in the list as sworn to, and the official death of the responsible only for the balance.

ensurer the same compensation ix, as is provided by law for the GENERAL PROVIS om all internal taxes :

The following persons shall be exempt for all clergymen of any Christian denomination in their vocation; all teachers of youth empiricate schools for more than six mouths of the nactual service; and all members of the Philosophium, and other towns where a fire depart may hereafter be organized, shall, in addition personal taxes, be entitled to two homes axation.

Sec. 514. The Minister of Finan ent of the King, shall have power, made his duty to prescribe all needful raiss and the made his duty to prescribe all needful raiss and the assessment and collection of taxes, in cases rules and regulations are definitely made by last however, that the same shall not be in contains existing statute, or inconsistent with the Constant Sec. 515. In case any officer, agent, e other person in the public service, shall be to the Government, or to any of the de-salary or compensation shall be withheld be per department, or the officer authorized to until such indebtedness be fully paid and d

H. HACKFELD OFFER FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED PRO " C. MELCHERS!"

FROM BREME HE POLLOWING INVOICES OF ENGLISH P GERMAN GOODS: Cottons, Linens & Woolen Bales pink and yellow prints, do facey to Do. mourning do, do two blue do.
Do. mourning do, do two blue do.
Do. white ground do, do white shirings,
Do. glazed col'd do, cases ginghams,
Cases printed cotton handkerchiefs,
Fancy printed jacconets, Victoria hwas,
Himalaya pock muslin, barege dresses,
Cambric, Swiss muslin, mosonito. Himalaya pock meslin, barege dresse, Cambric, Swiss muslin, mosquito netting, Lace and muslin sleeves and colars, ensemble Black Orleans alpacca, blue figured above. Oregon checks, moleskin, hackaback, Cotton elastiques for pantaloons, linen dispe, Blue twilled fiannel, blue, green and pink far

White linen drill, Russia crash, che Blue and black broad cloth, Blue, crimson and grey woolen blankets Clothing, Shirts, Hats, & black and blue pantaloons, buckskin pare Black, blue and brown cloth coats Black, blue and brown cloth coals and particle of the pilot cloth jackets and punts, bi'k alpace on Hickory shirts, printed regains the Blue serge shirts, white cotton shirts.

White L. B. do, French call book, French Amazon felt hats, Ladies' atraw do, Lephorn, Children's straw do, Lephorn, Gent's siraw thats, Lephorn, Superior silk and woolen undershirts.

Gent's silk, Lisle thread and cotton social Ladies' silk, Lisle thread and cotton social cleant's lasting gatters, early hasting gatters.

Gent's lasting gaiters, gent's lacquerel Children's Lisle thread and cotton sockand Ladies' and gent's Vienna slippers, Freed in assortment of French felt hats, for pent's Silks, &c. Silk bed covers, cambric silk handkerchick

Chenille and dress trimmings, ruche, Silk umbrellas, black and colored satin, Black lustrine, moire antique, Flowered moire antique, Black, blue, green and violet silk veirst, Black and fancy velvet ribbon, "Ladies' bonnet ribbon, latest styles, Sundries. Linen, woolen and cassimere table own, Cassimere piano covers, Berlin weol, Canvas for embroidery, spool cotton, com Linen and cotton thread, asst'd, Coates, Linen sheeting, linen table damass, dyel Woolen cords, bed quilts, linen bed lace, Stay binding, sependers, playing cards, Portemonnaies, purses, black lace falls, Assortment of necessaires and dressing cu

Gilt frame looking glasses, Black, pink and straw colored crape, Assortment of artificial flowers, Silk, buckskin, Lisle thread and kid glove, A superior assortment of Paris fans, A superior assortment of Paris vases, for Children's porcelain, ten sets, tulip sh Water coolers, a large assortment of chi Tapestry carpets, Lapland and church was, Velvet rugs, room paper, oil cloth, call size. Turtle shell back combs, ivory tooth combs, Turtle shell dressing and pocket combs, Assortment of buffalo dressing combs, Hair brushes, tooth brushes, nall brushes, brushes, cloth brushes, Pearl buttons for coats, shirts and dresses.

Cutlery, &c. lors' jackknives, butcher knives, coco handle, Rodgers' pen and pocket knives, ortment of scissors for embroidery, Buttenhole and tailors' scissors, Knives and forks, raters,
Table spoons, gardeners knis.
Shoe knives, daggers, ark.
Superior English serig Perfamery.

Asst'd hoop iron, flat, round and squareira

r, consisting of Eau de cologne, Lubin's extract, golden oil, Genuine Macassar oil, pomatum, Toilet soap and genuine extracts of J. ( London, &c., &c., &c. Plated Ware. Plated cruet stands

A large assortment of English, French and

Raisins in + and + boxes, Peppermint losenes. ardines in + and + tins, White wine vices earine candles. Paints. &c. Best English white lead, in tin cans, Black lead, Paris green, chrome green

Best English paint oil, in tius.

ome yellow, Prussian blue, celestial bin lead, venetian red, bronze paint, rolf is

Saddlerv. &c.

ssian blue, celestial bint

All hog skin saddles, imitation hog Saddle cloths, silver plated spurs, Silver plated bits and stirrups. Furniture. A few superior wardrobes, Piano stools, Foot stools. Cordage. A large assortment of Russia cordage, all size. Spunyarn, two and three thread, suckine, Marline, housing, benny twine.

ine, housing, hemp twine.

Wines, &c. Jacquesson & Sons champagne, claret, Sherry, Madeira, port wine, Asst'd liqueurs, ale in bols. 4 doz. cap-Per "Raduga," from B DUE FIRST SEPTEMBER Blue sheeting and drilling, brown sheetings, P. R. denims, Jewett city denims, Cotton duck and twine, men's kap brogan, Saddles, with stirrups, &c., complete, whose addles with stirrups, &c., complete, Men's cow hide boots, cut nails, Copper and iron tacks, rivets, asst'd, lamp shades and chimneys, English cheese, 1500 bbl shooks, hans, Mess beef, prime purk, tobacco, shore history, Preserved meats, assorted, preserved over Black pepper in # in buttles, saleratus in da #45

Black pepper in a lb bottles, sales lbright varnish, spirits of turpentine, Chrome green, Prussian blue, chrome yeller, Blank books, pass books, envelopes, Letter, note and foolscap paper, &c., &c. ALOHA!

Twilled blokery and blue and pink striped and Parisian white and printed bosom shirts, Figured buckskin, makinet and satinet pants, Black Orleans sack coats, cotton and silk unberta Superior matches, Muller's Celebrated Pale Ale Claret, Haut Barsac, Champagne, Tarpennie and Olive Oil, superior German Blacksmith's Cost, Swedish and English Bar Iron, assorted sizes, Sheet-lead and Lead Pipe, Guns, Riffes, Gunposid

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offered for sale by the undersigned, vin

HALF-INCH LUMBER. 149-tf ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPES New Goods! New Goods! RECEIVED EX RECENT ARR AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED!

Merino undershirts, suspenders, neck ties, follows sup, black and blue broadcloths, black doe-skines and English fancy cassimeres, tweeds and slephol great variety, superior Marseilles vestings, large flat seilles for ladies use, all linen ducks and drills, paints.

Pausama and felt hear story of the st anama and felt hats, etc., etc.

English Blue and White Flannel Market tured to Order a superior art of McCoLGAN & CAMPBELL Market Corner Fort and Extra Just Received per "Yanke WHITEWASH BRUSHES, CA nia ground gluger, in glass;
California ground sage, in glass;
Hamlin & Baker's oysters,
Fresh peaches, in syrup,
Raspberry Jam,
Strawberry jam,
Fresh strawberries, in glass,
Green corn, fresh honey, fresh apples, citral for the corn, fresh box of the citral for the corn, fresh honey, fresh apples, citral for the corn, fresh a

THE A 1 CLIPPER BARE Humphroy Note WAS TO LEAVE LIVERPOOL 25th of last month, (April.) with a FULL AND COMPLETE CARS

ULKIEK